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FOREWORD

This report presents results of an investigation to determine the valid shipboard thermal environment of ammunition. The work was conducted by the Naval Weapons Center (NWC), China Lake, California and supported by the Naval Air Systems Command under AirTask A03W-3300/008B/F31300000.

This report, Part 2, covers the probable thermal exposure to be found on aircraft carriers. The previously published volume, Part 1, covers cruisers and large destroyers. Additional volumes covering other naval ship types will be published at a later date.

This report has been reviewed for technical accuracy by Warren Oshel.

Approved by C. J. DiPol, Head Range Department 29 June 1979

Under authority of W. B. HAFF Capt., U.S. Navy Commander

Released for publication by R. M. HILLYER
Technical Director

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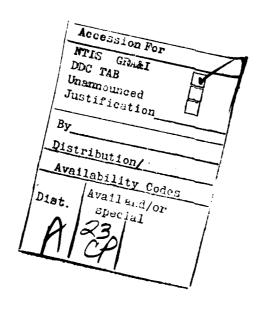
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(U) Thermal Exposure of Ammunition On Board Ship, Part 2. Aircraft Carriers, by Sakaye Matsuda and Howard C. Schafer, Naval Weapons Center, China Lake, Calif., Naval Weapons Center, July 1979. 68 pp. (NWC TP 4824, Part 2 publication UNCLASSIFIED.)

(U) The magazine air temperature records from CVS and CVA type ships have been statistically analyzed to obtain the probable thermal exposure to be found on these type ships. The information is divided into the temperature expectancies for the various deck levels as applicable. Effort has been made to eliminate information from compartments influenced by the engine room. This report includes more than 1.1 million data points from 17 ships. The ships were assigned to the lst, 2nd, 6th and 7th Fleets in this time frame.



CONTENTS

Introduction	. 3
Instrumentation	. 6
Data Handling	. 6
Results and Conclusions	
Midway Class	. 7
Enterprise Class	
Essex Class	
Forrestal Class	
Carrier Fleet	. 10
Appendixes: -	
A. Data Handling	
B. Definitions of Data	. 59
C. Explanation of Deck Level and Compartment	
Identifications	. 62
Figures: 1. Horseshoe Type Thermometer	. 12
2. U.S.S. Coral Sea (CVA-43), All Levels	. 13
3. U.S.S. Coral Sea (CVA-43), All Levels Below Waterline	. 14
4. U.S.S. Coral Sea (CVA-43), All Levels Above Waterline	
5. U.S.S. Coral Sea (CVA-43), Fantail Lockers	
6. U.S.S. Enterprise (CVAN-65), 03 Level	
7. U.S.S. Enterprise (CVAN-65), 02 Level	. 18
8. U.S.S. Enterprise (CVAN-65), 01 Level	. 19
9. U.S.S. Enterprise (CVAN-65), 1 Level	. 20
10. U.S.S. Enterprise (CVAN-65), 2 Level	. 21
11. U.S.S. Enterprise (CVAN-65), 4 Level	
12. U.S.S. Enterprise (CVAN-65), 5 Level	
13. U.S.S. Enterprise (CVAN-65), 6 Level	
14. U.S.S. Enterprise (CVAN-65), 7 Level	
15. U.S.S. Essex (CVS-9), Upper Levels - Consolidated	
16. U.S.S. Essex (CVS-9), Lower Levels - Consolidated	
17. U.S.S. Forrestal (CVA-59), Lower Levels - Consolidated 18. U.S.S. Forrestal (CVA-59), Upper Levels - Consolidated	
18 H C C Pompoda7 (CVA_EQ) Honor Lougla — Consolidated	20

19.	U.S.S.	Essex	(cvs	-9) .																	30
20.	U.S.S.	Yorkto	wn (cvs-1	(0)																30
21.	U.S.S.	Randol	ph (CVS-1	5)																31
22.	U.S.S.	Ticond	erog	α (CV	'S-1	4)															31
23.	U.S.S.	Wasp (cvs-	18) .	•	•															32
24.	U.S.S.	Bon Ho	mme	Richa	rd	(C	VΑ	-3	1)												32
25.	U.S.S.	Oriska	ny (CVS-4	3)	•		•			•										33
26.	U.S.S.	Shangr	i-La	(CVA	-38)															33
27.	U.S.S.	Frankl	in D	. Roo	sev	еl	t	(C	۷A	-4	2)										34
28.	U.S.S.	Coral .	Sea	(CVA-	43)		•														34
29.	U.S.S.	Forres	tal	(CVA-	59)		•	•	•		•						•	•		•	35
	U.S.S.																				35
31.	U.S.S	Indepe	nden	$c\epsilon$ (C	VA-	62)				•										36
32.	U.S.S	ritty !	Hawk	(CVA	-63)		•												•	36
	U.S.S.																				37
34.	U.S.S.	Enterp	rise	(CVA	N-6	5)		•	•		•										37
35.	U.S.S.	Americ	a (C	VA-66)				•												38
36.	Composi	ite of a	A11	Ships	, A	11	L	eve	e1:	s			•		•			•			39
37.	Compos	ite of a	A11	Ships	. A	11	L	eve	e 1 :	s.	G	au	SS	ia	n						40

INTRODUCTION

An important factor in designing a ship-launched weapon is the environmental temperature range the weapon will experience during storage and operation. As part of a larger program aimed at determining the stockpile-to-target environments that will be experienced by air-launched weapons, a study was undertaken to define the thermal regime as it pertains to shipboard storage and use.

Recording of the maximum and minimum air temperatures in each magazine on board every ship in all Fleets has been required for years. This requirement, however, was strictly for safety; the records were usually retained on board the ship for only 1 to 2 years and then destroyed. At the request of the Naval Weapons Center (NWC), the Chief of Naval Operations in 1967 instructed all Fleet elements to send their obsolete magazine records to NWC for use in this project. Ships from the lst, 2nd, 6th and 7th Fleets responded to this request, and the information from the cruisers and newer destroyers was reported on in Part 1 of this report series.

This volume, Part 2, presents the data and results as they pertain to aircraft carriers. Eventually all ship classes will be divided into logical study units and similar reports detailing the storage temperatures for each group prepared and published.

More than one million maximum or minimum temperature data points collected from all compartments and lockers on all levels of 17 aircraft carriers have been integrated into this report. The data collection time frame for each ship ranged from a few months to 10 years (for the

U.S.S. Caracles.). Many of these ships are no longer in service; however, the data are considered valid since all aircraft carrier compartment temperatures tend to describe a very narrow band of exposure. Also, it was thought these obsolete ships data would detail any thermal differences that would exist in future aircraft carrier design, if such tend to exist.

A complete definition of the extreme temperature circumstances is not provided since the exact position of the ship, day by day, is not known. Therefore, it is possible that even with the mass of data presented a chamal emposure to less moderate temperatures could be experienced. Also, there was no control over ship deployment or the personnel actually recording the individual temperature readings. The sources of error in the existing collection system, however, have been investigated and compensated for. For example, the measuring instrument, a "horse-shoe" thermometer equipped with maximum and minimum temperature tattle-tales, could be affected by ship vibration. If mounted on a resonating bulkhead, the vibration could shake the tattletales down to the menisci of the mercury. This is evidenced in the records by identical maximum and minimum temperature entries for an interval of several days.

The lack of ship location information for a given day does not invalidate the data obtained since a correlation was made during the investigation on the service temperature of the ASROC missile. 1,2 In this correlation, the recorded sea water temperature was compared with the minimum recorded ASROC motor temperature for the same day. The

Naval Weapons Center. Launcher Environment of the ASROC Motor, Part 1. Motor Wall Temperature, by C.A. Taylor and H.C. Schafer. China Lake, Calif., NWC, June 1967. (NWC TP 4349, Part 1, publication UNCLASSIFIED.)

²----. Launcher Environment of the ASROC Motor, Part 2. Deck Magazine Temperatures, by C.A. Taylor and H.C. Schafer. China Lake, Calif., NWC, November 1969. (NWC TP 4349, Part 2, publication UNCLASSIFIED.)

resulting readings were within a few degrees of each other. Since the data were from ships assigned to the 7th Fleet, and this Fleet's area of interest is the Western Pacific, given the month and minimum compartment temperatures, a good guess can be made as to where the ship was located. As indicated in footnotes 1 and 2, the Western Pacific could be the warmest area in which our ships will be required to be deployed. When considering the cold extreme situation, there is a logically self-limiting factor. For instance none of the carriers providing data were in the Beaufort Sea during winter. This sea is ice choked in winter and a carrier would quite possibly be stuck in the ice until the next summer.

During the data accrual period, the candidate ships were deployed between 9 and 20° North latitude in the South China Sea. Thus these data, though incomplete and imperfect, are of extreme value in determining the environmental temperature criteria to which a majority of ship-launched ordnance will be exposed. This work then lays a foundation for determining the aircraft carrier maximum and minimum temperature regime for any non-heat generating naval material so as to be in design compliance with DOD Directive series 4120 and 5000. In addition, these data can be indicative of the "ready strike" thermal regime of ordnance and external stores mounted on aircraft during a combat situation.

As stated above, the data presented herein do not permit the exact correlation of ship location at the time a given temperature was recorded. However, the modern aircraft carrier does not congregate in groups but is usually the sole or paired center of her own task force. Thus each carrier data record is, in fact, the record for a carrier task force. Herein we have a conglomerate record of many independent carrier task forces from which we can derive a good idea of the overwhelming use of carriers (and the resulting compartment temperatures) in both cold and hot extremes. Based on these considerations it can be stated that the probable chance of occurrence of the response temperature of aircraft carrier ordnance and material is herein displayed.

INSTRUMENTATION

The horseshoe-type mercury thermometer (Figure 1) was used to obtain the data. This type thermometer, equipped with a floating steel tattletale device, allows maximum and minimum temperatures to be recorded. The tattletale device rests on the menisci of the mercury and moves only in the upward direction. When a meniscus moves in the downward direction it leaves the tattletale at the departure point, thus indicating the maximum or min aum temperature for the measurement period. Using a magnet, the tattletales are reset to rest on the menisci after recoring the maximum and minimum temperatures. These thermometers are generally mounted on the bulkhead of the ship or laid on top of the ordnance within the locker.

The thermometer manufacturers (Taylor, Weksler and Moeller) warrant that the temperature readings are accurate to within $2^{\circ}F$ at the time of delivery.

DATA HANDLING

The raw data were received from the aircraft carriers in various terms, i.e., temperature logbooks, individual monthly magazine temperature record cards or individual temperature record sheets gathered together in an envelope. These records identified the month, day and year the temperatures were recorded as well as the magazine or compartment of data origin.

These raw data were keypunched, reduced, tabulated and plotted to yield meaningful statistics and significant points of interest for upper and lower deck levels of each aircraft carrier and groups of aircraft carriers. Upper deck level was defined as the second deck and above; the lower deck level was the third deck and below. This division of levels took into account the temperature data from above and below the waterline and their possible effects.

Appendix A details the processing of the raw data.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

In excess of 1.1 million data points were collected during this investigation. These data represent a composite of the 12 years from 1960 through 1972. The types of carriers providing these data can be divided into four classes according to hull design and characteristics:

(1) Essex, (2) Midway, (3) Forrestal and (4) Enterprise. The following discussions of the specific carrier classes and the carrier fleet in general bear out that the thermal environment aboard such craft is truly moderate.

Though the data presented herein make it highly obvious, it must be stated that the old design values of -65 and 160°F never were experienced. Temperatures of these magnitudes simply are not in evidence on board an aircraft carrier. This fact was previously recognized in Part 1 of this report series as related to cruisers and guided missile frigates.

MIDWAY CLASS

Since the most contiguous data were received from the U.S.S. Coral A.2 (CVA-43), these data are presented first (Figures 2 through 5). It is believed that the following data will reinforce, in a more general format, the results from this single ship.

Figure 2 is the cumulative probability display for all the magazine temperature records from the U.S.S. Coral Sea. Notice that the maximum and minimum temperatures displayed are about 105 and 42°F, respectively. In essence, the temperature spread is about the same as that of free sea water. Even solar radiation loads of the tropical South Pacific and South China Sea do not seem to change this pattern of moderation. The far left cumulative probability curve in Figure 2 is that for all the low temperatures recorded; the right-hand line is for the daily high

temperatures. The center line is the most probable fit between the two lines. This is an attempt to provide a single line as it should look if all 24 hourly temperatures for each day were at hand instead of only the single hottest and coldest hour each day. (Note: Figures not specific to the U.S.S. Coral Sea data present only the center curve.) Since the moderate mid-range data are not available, the two curves (maximum and minimum cumulative probabilities) would tend to be extreme. In the overall terms of ordnance design, however, even this "extreme" data are rather benign ompared to other events in the stock-pile-to-target sequence.

Figure 3 is the cumulative probability of occurrence curve for the ammunition magazines located below the main deck. The major ordnance items (and other materiel) are, in fact, stored below the main deck. Usually only pyrotechnics are stored above the main deck.

The above deck magazettes and pyrotechnic lockers display is shown in Figure +. Keep in mind that during the Vietnam emergency the ordnance use and replenishment rates were such that iron bombs were not taken down to the magazines in the bottom of the aircraft carriers. Rather, these items were stored on the main deck for rapid access. Figure 5 could represent this type bomb storage situation, though in point of fact the bombs were not placed in these lockers. These lockers are, however, somewhat representative of the temperatures that existed in the areas where the bombs were consigned for short durations on Yankee Station.

ENTERPRISE CLASS

The U.S.S. Enterprise (CVAN-65) is a nuclear powered modern generation aircraft carrier. Figures 6 through 14 are the cumulative data for each deck or level on which ordnance is stored. (Keep in mind that the deck numbering system for aircraft carriers is such that a number by itself is indicative of the main deck (1) and below (2, 3, 4, etc.).

A number preceded by a zero is indicative of a deck location above the main deck (01, 02, 03, etc.). The highest zero numbered location is the top of the ship; the largest numbered deck is the bottom of the ship.)

Figures 6 through 14 are arranged in sequence so that we start from the top of the ship, work down to the main deck, and on through to the bottom of the ship. Note that the temperature differences between the U.S.S. Coral Sea figures and the U.S.S. Enterprise are minor. In essence, one group tends to reinforce the other even though the size and structure of the two aircraft carriers are quite different.

ESSEX CLASS

Figures 15 and 16 represent the data from the U.S.S. Essex (CVS-9). This carrier was chosen because it is the named representative of the class and the oldest aircraft carrier from the class lot. Also, the bulk of the acquired data came from the CVS-9. Figures 15 and 16 display the reported data from the above deck's magazettes and lockers and the below waterline magazines, respectively. When compared with similar data from either the U.S.S. Enterprise or U.S.S. Coral Sea, these data fall right in line. Also, in the main, these data are truly moderate, even in the extreme.

FORRESTAL CLASS

The U.S.S. Forrestal (CVA-59) was arbitrarily chosen to represent its aircraft carrier class. Only 1 year's worth of data is integrated into the plots provided in Figures 17 and 18; however, a comparison of these figures with Figures 15 and 16 and those from the U.S.S. Coral Sea and U.S.S. Enterprise indicates that this newer class of ship seems to provide the same benign thermal environment for ordnance and material as the other three carrier types.

CARRIER FLEET

The following ships provided magazine temperature data:

Ship	Hull No.	Data years
U.S.S. Essex	cvs-9	1960-1964
U.S.S. Yorktown	cvs-10	1966
U.S.S. Randolph	cvs-15	1964-1967
U.S.S. Ti Inderoga	CVS-14	1966-1969
U.S.S. Warp	CVS-18	1966
U.S.S. Bon Homme Richard	CVA-31	1965-1967
U.S.S. Oriskany	cvs-34	1967-1968
U.S.S. Shangri-La	CVA-38	1966-1968
U.S.S. Franklin D. Roosevelt	CVA-42	1969
U.S Coral Sea	CVA-43	1960-1970
U.S.S. Forrestal	CVA-59	1968
c.S.S. Saratoga	CVA-60	1965-1966
U.S.S. Independence	CVA-62	1970-1972
U.S.S. Kitty Hawk	CVA-63	1969
U.S.S. Constellation	CVA-64	1969-1970
U.S.S. Enterprise	CVAN-65	1962-1971
U.S.S. America	CVA-66	1965-1967

Figures 19 through 35 indicate the differences in structure and size of these representative U.S. Navy aircraft carriers, both past and present.

An attempt was made to consolidate all the data from all the ships. Since the U.S.S. Coral Sea and U.S.S. Enterprise data were so similar, it was thought that the data from all the ships might conveniently group

to provide a truly universal display of magazine temperature data for any given level in any carrier operating in any of the U.S. Navy fleets. Note that at no time during the 12 calendar years of this data accumulation effort was any aircraft carrier tasked to sail to a given area specifically for this project. Rather, it can be assumed that sailing orders for any carrier were typical of that particular fleet's mission during that period. Therefore, it seems logical that a random use population of mission induced magazine temperature information was indeed derived.

Figure 36 provides a total accumulation of all ships composite data. This figure can be used, for all intents and purposes, as the thermal criteria for storage of ordnance munitions and material on board aircraft carriers. In fact, since the 03, 02 and 01 levels data are also incorporated in this figure, it can be used for the thermal criteria for all operations on board an aircraft carrier. Keep in mind, however, that this figure is only responsive to thermally quiescent circumstances. Any internally generated heat, such as in avionics or electrical equipment must be added to the value selected from Figure 36.

In Figure 36 the curve shape is very symmetrical. The symmetry is very similar to that of a Gaussian distribution. Because a Gaussian display more easily portrays the "extreme" or end point data, while fully portraying the central portion of the data population, an attempt was made to place Figure 36 in Gaussian format. Figure 37 is a replot of the Figure 36 data on Gaussian paper. The prime use of Figure 37 is that some reader may want to derive a quantification for even more "extreme" data than was measured during this project. Because there is no end point to a Gaussian distribution, the straight line of Figure 37 can be extended out to infinity if desired. By the statistical laws governing the Gaussian distribution, the probability of occurrence for any chosen temperature can be derived from the extension of the plot of Figure 37. However, moderation in all things should be the watchword. Remember that the area under a Gaussian curve between 30 is 99.7% of the total population.

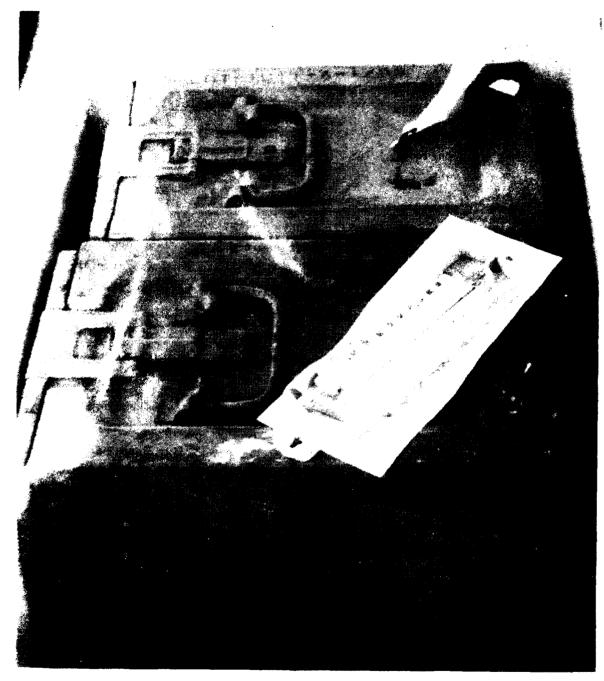


FIGURE 1. Horseshoe Type Thermometer.

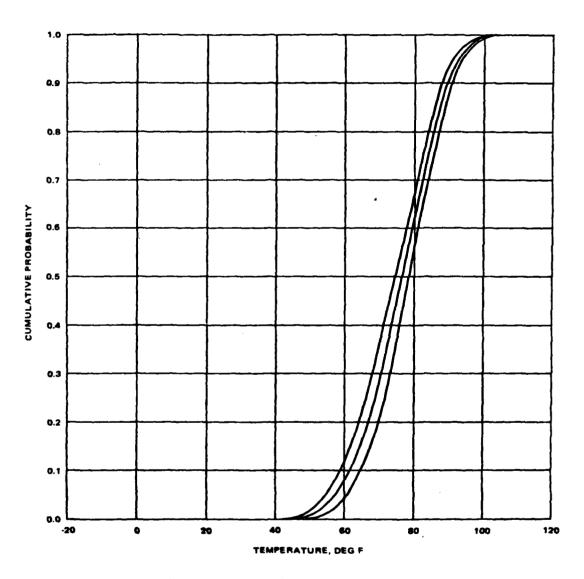


FIGURE 2. U.S.S. Coral Sea (CVA-43), All Levels.

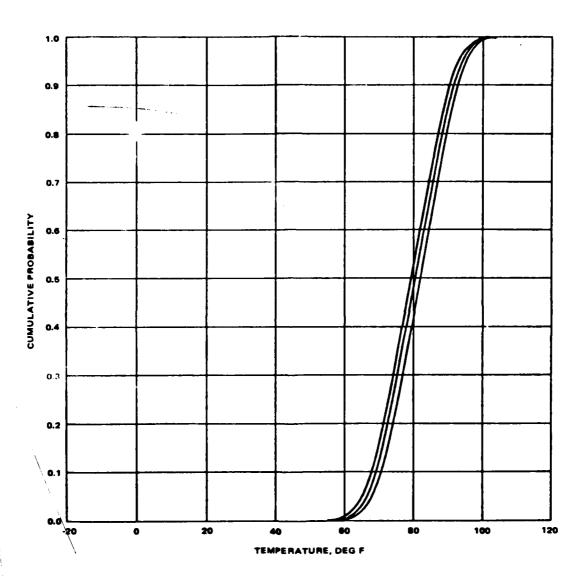


FIGURE 3. U.S.S. Coral Sea (CVA-43), All Levels Below Waterline.

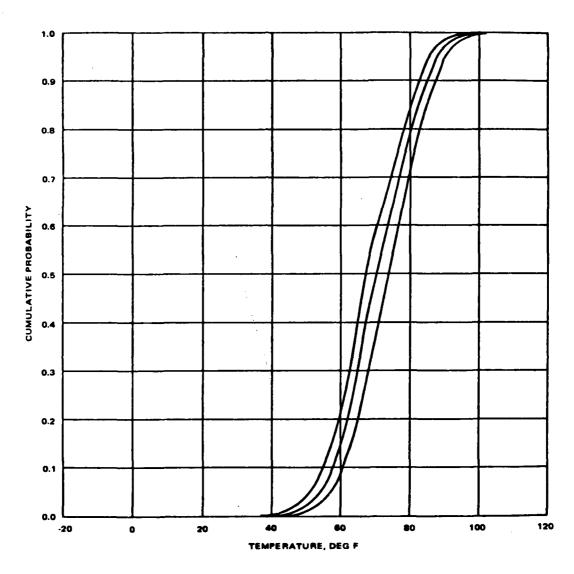


FIGURE 4. U.S.S. Coral Sea (CVA-43), All Levels Above Waterline.

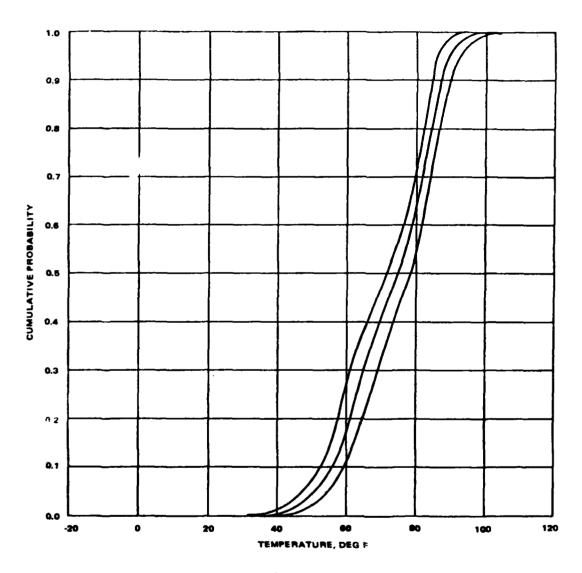


FIGURE 5. U.S.S. Coral Sea (CVA-43), Fantail Lockers.

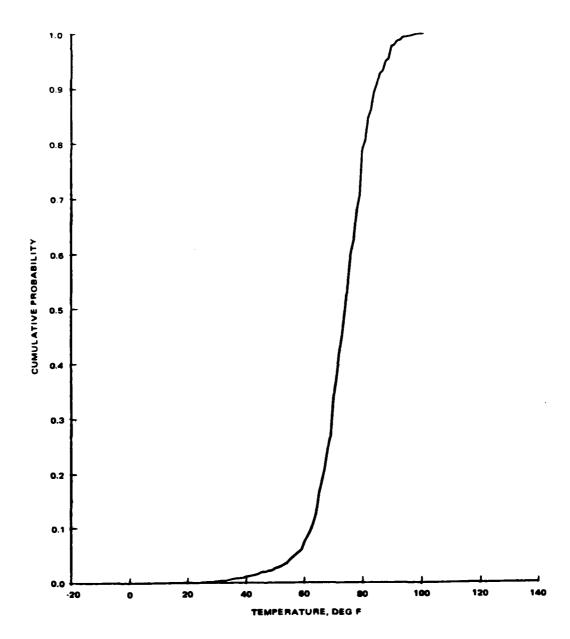


FIGURE 6. U.S.S. Enterprise (CVAN-65), 03 Level.

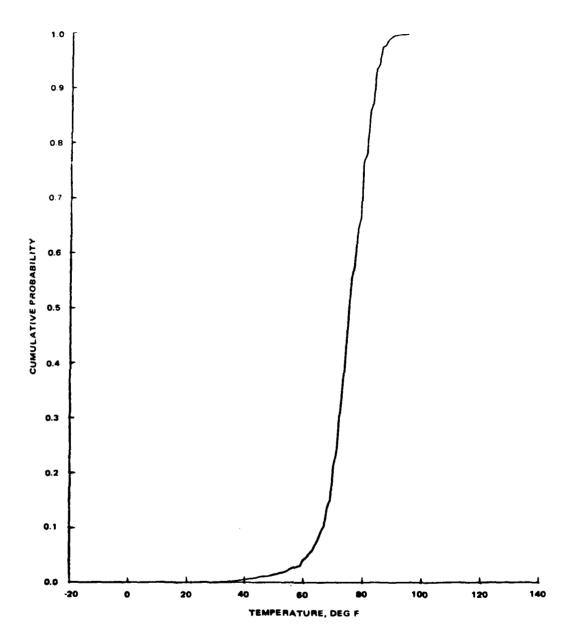


FIGURE 7. U.S.S. Enterprise (CVAN-65), 02 Level.

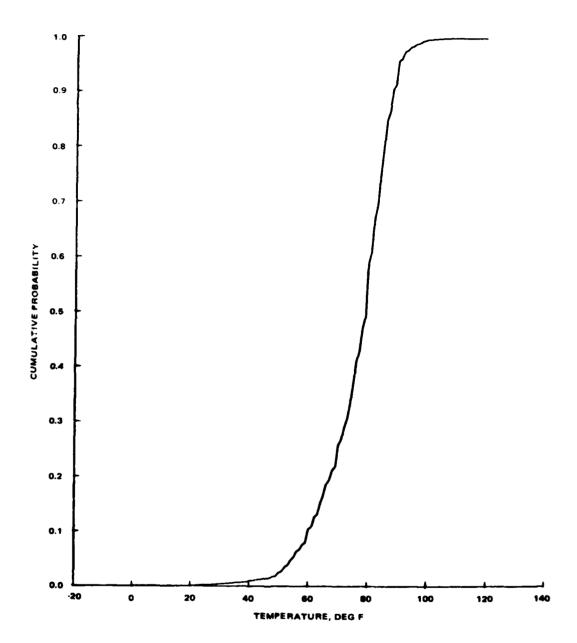


FIGURE 8. U.S.S. Enterprise (CVAN-65), 01 Level.

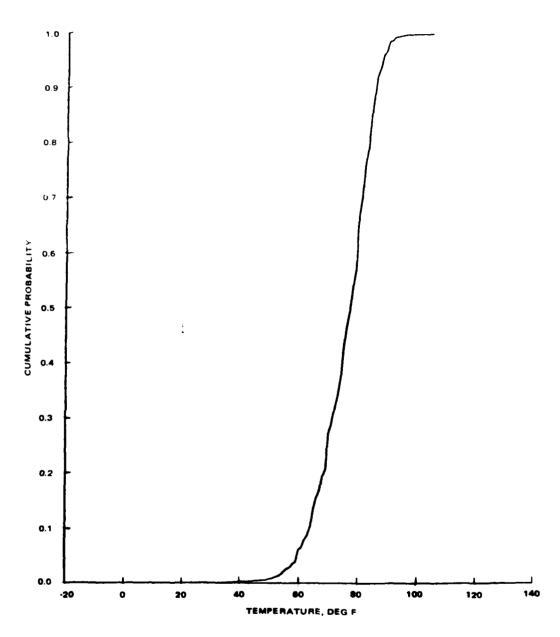


FIGURE 9. U.S.S. Enterprise (CVAN-65), 1 Level.

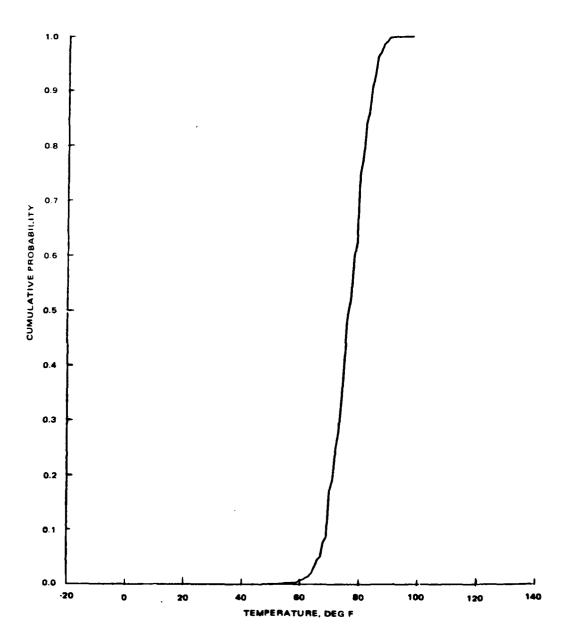


FIGURE 10. U.S.S. Enterprise (CVAN-65), 2 Level.

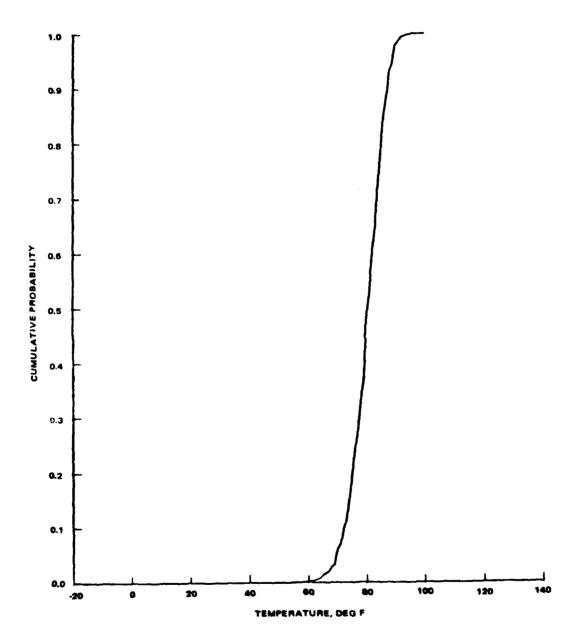


FIGURE 11. U.S.S. Enterprise (CVAN-65), 4 Level.

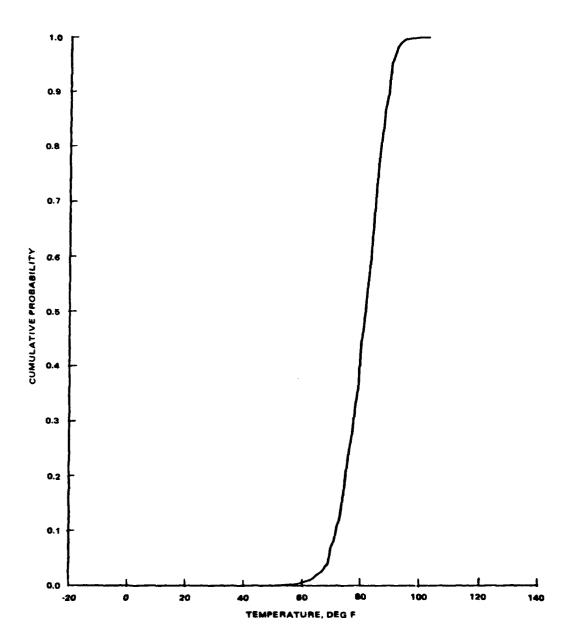


FIGURE 12. U.S.S. Enterprise (CVAN-65), 5 Level.

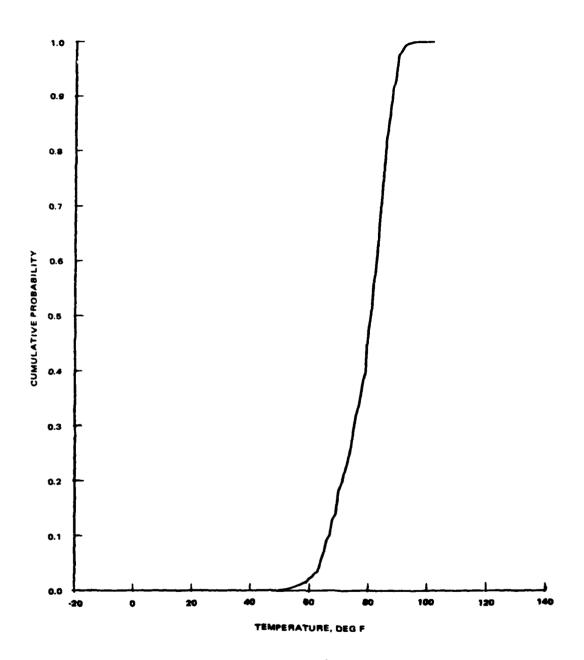


FIGURE 13. U.S.S. Enterprise (CVAN-65), 6 Level.

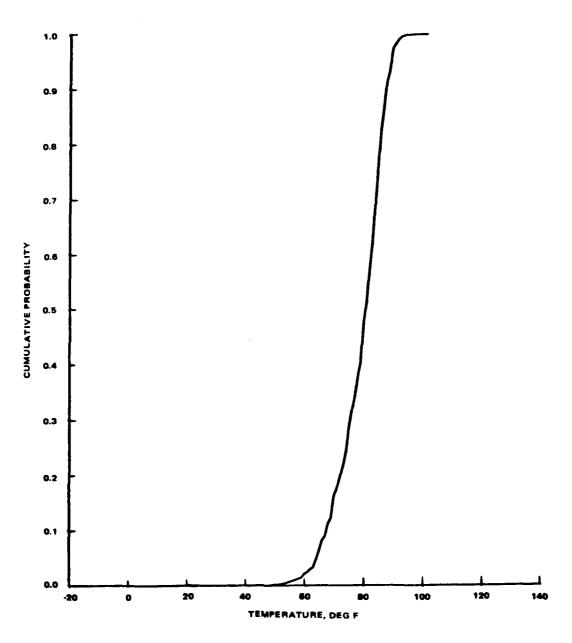


FIGURE 14. U.S.S. Enterprise (CVAN-65), 7 Level.

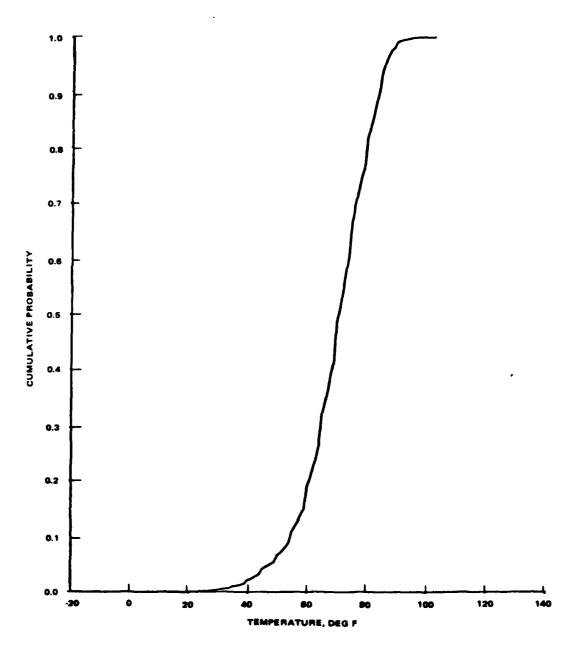


FIGURE 15. U.S.S. Essex (CVS-9), Upper Levels - Consolidated.

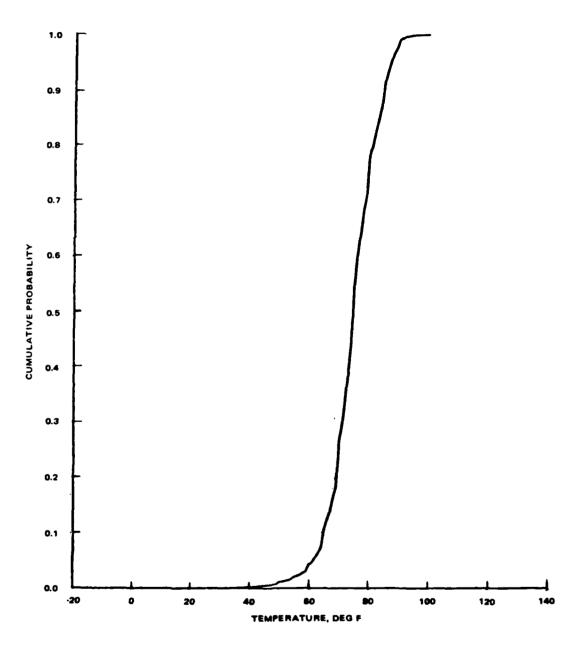


FIGURE 16. U.S.S. Essex (CVS-9), Lower Levels - Consolidated.

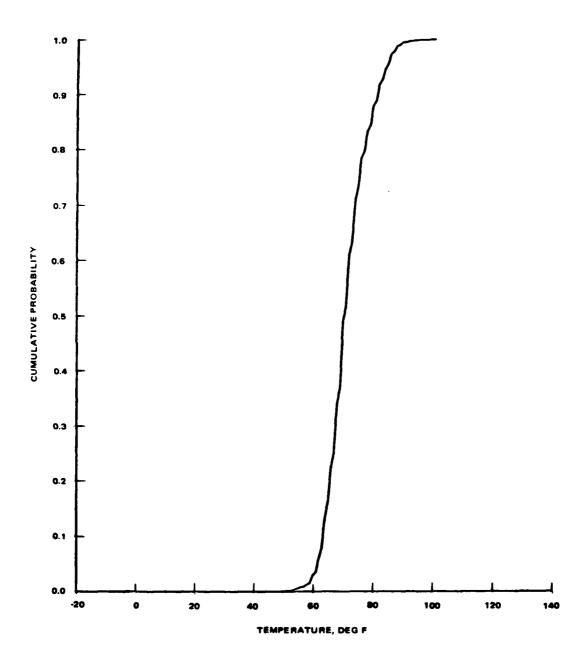


FIGURE 17. U.S.S. Forrestal (CVA-59), Lower Levels - Consolidated.

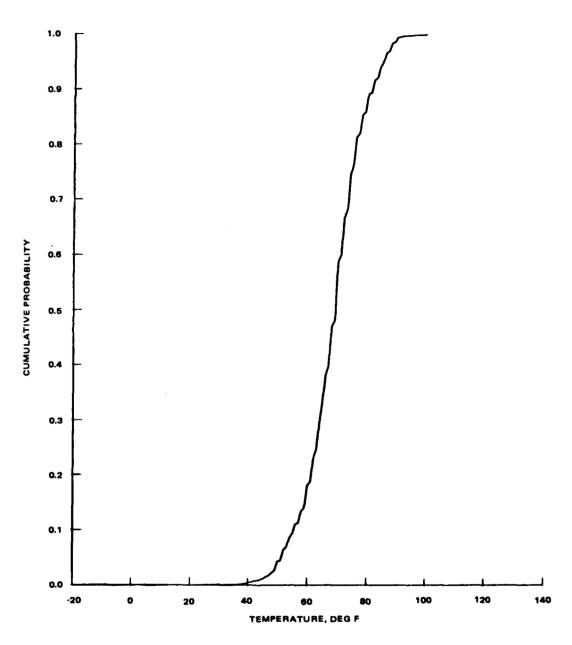


FIGURE 18. U.S.S. Forrestal (CVA-59), Upper Levels - Consolidated.

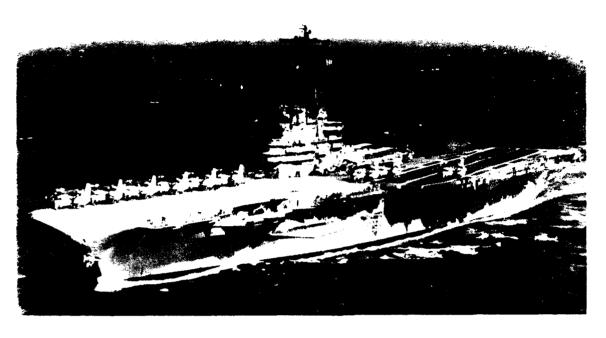


FIGURE 19. U.S.S. Essex (CVS-9).

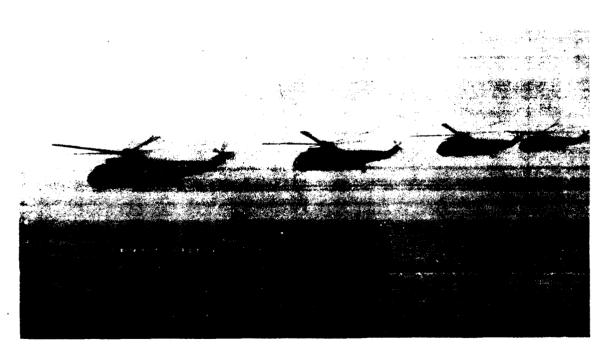


FIGURE 20. U.S.S. Yorktown (CVS-10).

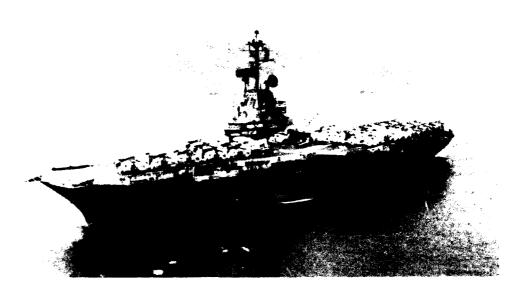


FIGURE 21. U.S.S. Randolph (CVS-15).



FIGURE 22. U.S.S. Ticonderoga (CVS-14).

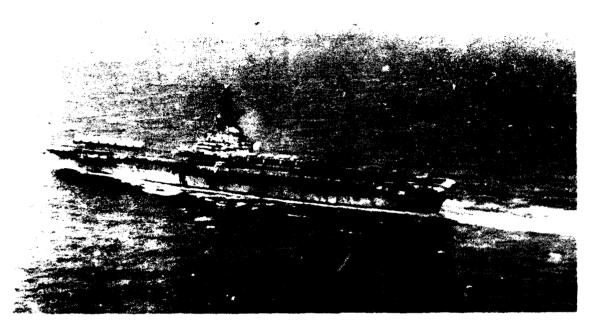


FIGURE 23. U.S.S. Wasp (CVS-18).

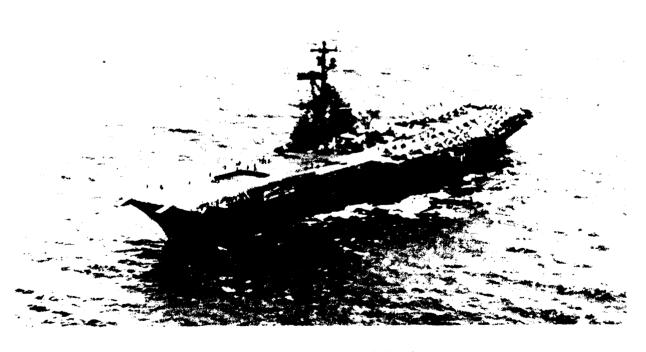


FIGURE 24. U.S.S. Bon Homme Richard (CVA-31).



FIGURE 25. U.S.S. Oriskany (CVS-43).

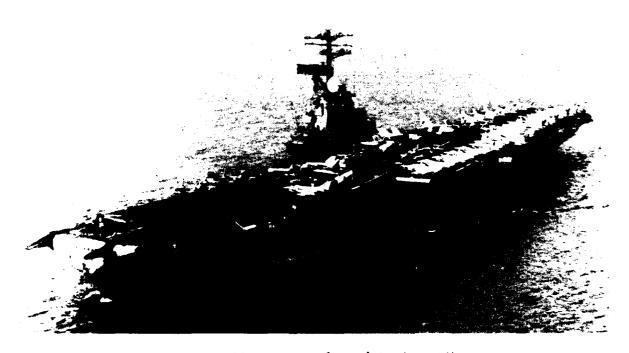


FIGURE 26. U.S.S. Shangri-La (CVA-38).

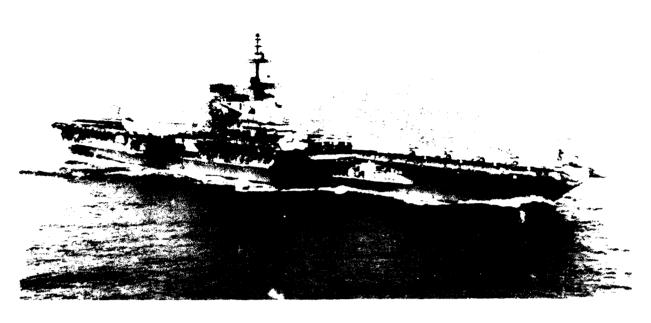


FIGURE 27. U.S.S. Franklin D. Roosevelt (CVA-42).

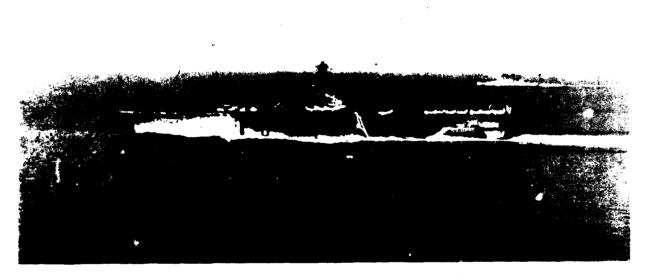


FIGURE 28. U.S.S. Coral Sea (CVA-43).



FIGURE 29. U.S.S. Forrestal (CVA-59).

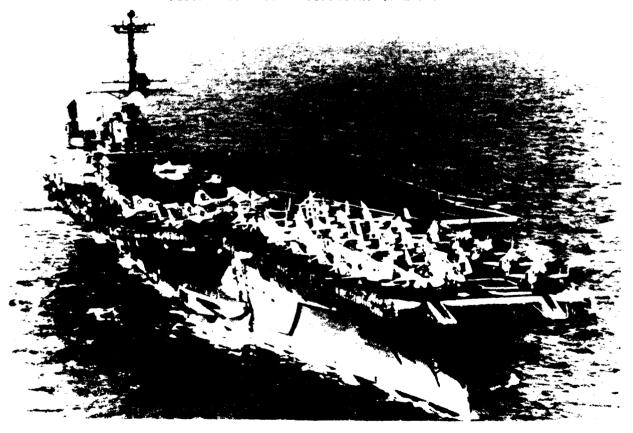


FIGURE 30. U.S.S. Saratoga (CVA-60).



FIGURE 31. U.S.S. Independence (CVA-62).

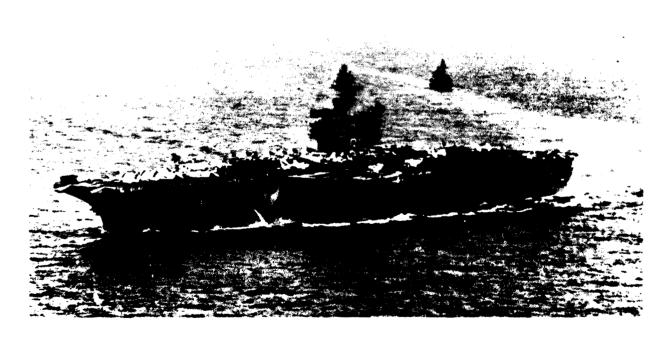


FIGURE 32. U.S.S. Kitty Hawk (CVA-63).

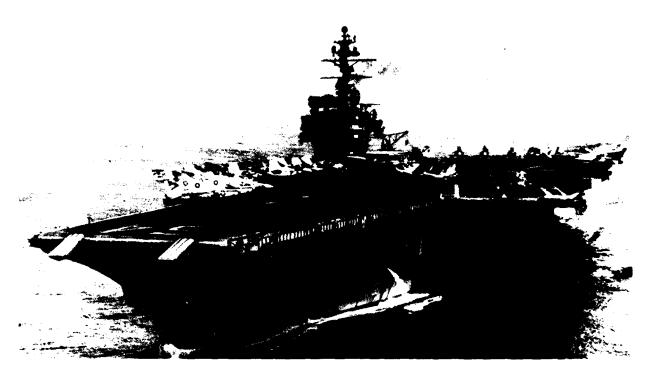


FIGURE 33. U.S.S. Constellation (CVA-64).

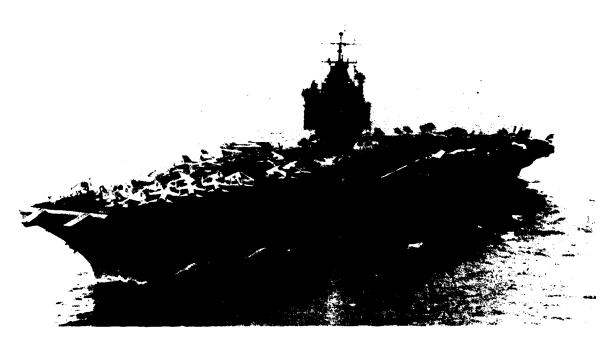


FIGURE 34. U.S.S. Entemprise (CVAN-65).

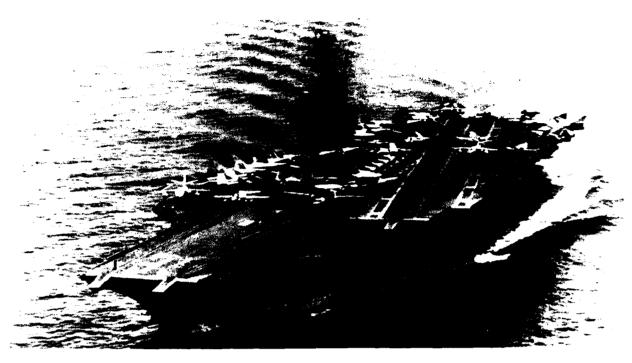


FIGURE 35. U.S.S. America (CVA-66).

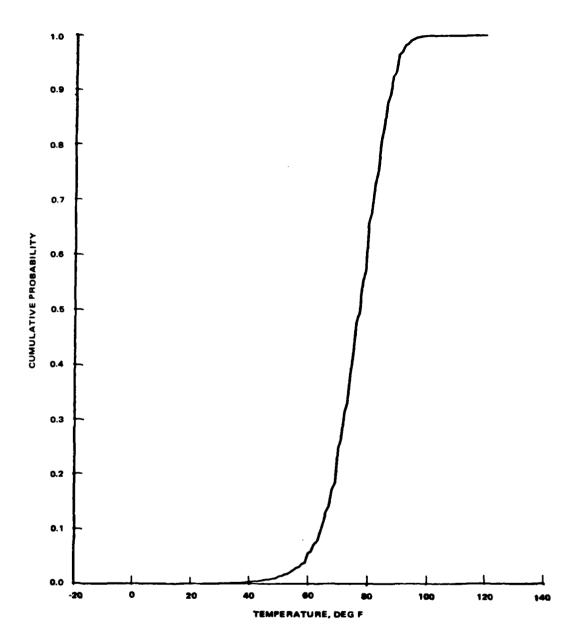


FIGURE 36. Composite of All Ships, All Levels.

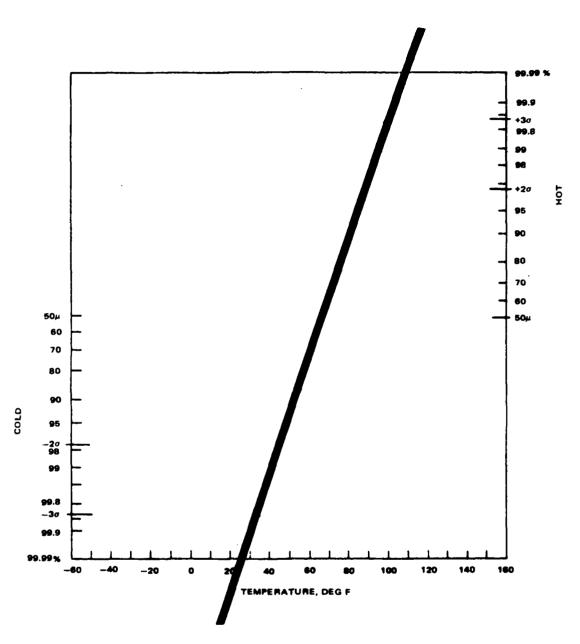


FIGURE 37. Composite of All Ships, All Levels, Gaussian.

Appendix A

DATA HANDLING

Temperature data from logbooks, monthly cards, and daily sheets are keypunched in formats as shown in Figure A-1 and the flow of data handling is as shown in Figure A-2.

The keypunched temperature data cards are pre-sorted per ship identification, year of the data, and deck level of the compartment or magazine from which the temperature data were taken.

The data cards are prepared as input to Program TTAPE which reads the input and writes the temperature data onto a digital magnetic tape (TTAPE Raw Data) and also prints out a set of tabulations showing the files written on this tape via UNIVAC 1110 computer. Data from each deck level represents a file, and a sample of the tabulation is shown in Figure A-3. All manipulations and reductions of the raw temperature data are done using the tape TTAPE.

Program TTEMP is then prepared with TTAPE as input and via the computer it sorts and counts the minimum and maximum daily temperature data into stalls of temperature data from -20 to 120°F at a 1-degree increment. This program outputs the temperature frequency data on punched cards and tabulations as shown in Figure A-4.

The temperature frequency data cards are then checked for obvious bad data points, if any, and eliminated prior to being prepared as input to Program CTAPE or Program FCON.

When the Program CTAPE option is used, the temperature frequency card data are written on a digital magnetic tape (CTAPE Frequency Data) and a list of files of CTAPE is printed out via the computer showing what

data (i.e., ship hull number, level, year of data, etc.) were written on what file of CTAPE. A sample of this list is shown in Figure A-5. Program CTAPE option is used when obtaining temperature frequency data which are summed or consolidated over many levels, many ships, and many years, such that manipulation of the tape input is more efficient and flexible in the computer usage than the handling of voluminous card input.

Program CCON is then prepared for the computer run using the magnetic tape CTAPE as input to compute the consolidated temperature frequency data. The computed data are similarly punched out on cards and printed out in tabulations as the Program TTEMP.

The consolidated temperature frequency data cards from Program CCON are then prepared as input to Program TEMPF, which takes this input and computes the cumulative frequency data and the cumulative probability data of the consolidated temperature data for minimum and maximum temperatures separately and for minimum and maximum temperatures combined. The program outputs plotted and tabulated data, as shown in Figure A-6.

Program FCON option is used when the temperature frequency data cards are relatively small in volume and the consolidation of the data is limited. The program then outputs the consolidated temperature frequency data cards and a set of tabulations listing the consolidated temperature frequency data.

The output cards from Program FCON are prepared as input to Program TEMPF to yield cumulative frequency and cumulative probability data of the consolidated temperature data as discussed above.

All plotted data presented in this publication are augmented with tabulated data and are available in the permanent file of the NWC Ordnance Test and Evaluation Division.

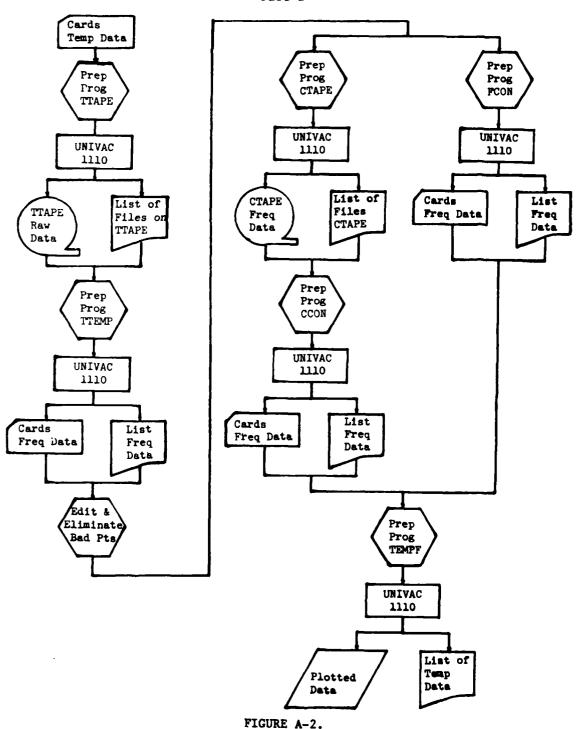
NWC TP 4824 Part 2

SAMPLE INPUT CARD DATA FIELDS

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FIGURE A-1.

NWC TP 4824 Part 2



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FIGURE A-3.

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FIGURE A-4.

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NWC TP 4824 Part 2

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FIGURE A-5.

FIGURE A-6.

	TAPE NO.:	3530	FILE	1LE NO.:	•	DENT	I F 1 CA T 10	IDENTIFICATION: LEVEL		*	29	CVAN-65	8	TAPE	04/12/77	
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10	940		30 0		0	0	£ 6 :	0		DE 6:	94	110	٥	120		
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î	ă		30 S	.9:	0	8	E 6 :	0		DE6:	99	115	٥	120		
1	0		36 DE		0	9	E 6 :	0	86	w	93	116	DEG	120		2
~	2				0	۵ م	E G :	0	87	0 E G :	26	111	٥	120		
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7	0			. 6:	0	•	E 6 :	0	6	•	102	119	0	120		
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_	9			.6:	9	-	0 . 6 :	0	6	w	109					
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m	01.6			:0:	0	~~	151	Cı	<u>د</u> ک	DE 6:	113					
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V١	D E G			. 6 :	a	65 DE	E 6 :	0	6	DE 6:	117					
•	DEG			•	0	9	E 6 :	0	96	DE 6:	118					
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20	Dr 6			. 9:	0	68 DE	E 6 :	~	90	DE 6:	118					
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-	CUMULAT I VE	FREQUENCY	5	2	CTM1H /	AND THAK)	sue	-								
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TAPE NO. :	. 3530	FILE NO	NO.: 19	IDENTIFI	IDENTIFICATION: LEVEL	1 YR 67	CVA	CVAM-65	ON TAPE		112111
PROBABIL	PROBABILITY OF TRIN	sue 1									
Bt 6:	0000	10 066:	.0000	40 046:	0000	0 E 6 :	133	•	E6:	0000	
D£ 6:	0000	11 066:	0000	41 DE6:	0000	0 E6:	0000			0000	
Dt.6: .	0000	12 066:	0000	42 DE6:	0000	DE 6 :	90			0000	
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0661	noon	14 DEG:	0000	44 DE6:	0000	066:	£ .		••	0000	
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DE 6:	0000	to DEG:	0000	46 066:	0000.	DE 6:	00	_	E6:	.0000	
Dt.G.	0000	17 066:	0000	47 DE6:	0000	Dt.6:	67	0		0000	
Dt6:	0000		0000	48 DEG:	.000	DE 6:	. UB 33		••	.0000	
Dr.G.	0000		0000.	49 066:	0000	D E 6:	17	109		0000.	•
DE6:	იიი	20 DEG:	0000	\$0 DEG:	0000	0 E 6 :	.1333			0000.	. 1 190
Dt6:	2022	21 DE6:	0000.	51 DEG:	.0000	0 t 6 :	17		••	0000	Pa
Dr. 6:	0000	~	0000•	\$2 DE6:	0000	0 6 6 :	.0917	112 B	D E6: .	0000	ir
br6: .	0000	m	0000	53 066:	0000	••	.0333			0000	t
-6 De6: .	0000		0000	4	0,000	. 9 3 0	.0167			0000	
DE6: .	0000		0000	55 DEG:	0000.	5 DE6:	20			0000	02
Dr 6:	0000		.0000	9	0000	DE6:	.0083			0000	~
DE6: .	0000		0000.		0000	DE 6:	7910	~	DEG: .	0000	
Drt: .	0000		0000.	~	0000	DE 6:	0000	118 0	E6: .	0000	
DE6: .	ກຸດຄຸດ		0000.	59 DE6:	0000	0.66:	500	•	•	0000	
Dr. 6:	0000		.0300	:930 09	.000	DEG: .	183	120 0	E6:	0000	
1 046:	0000	31 DE6:	0000.	61 DEG:	.000	066:	00.00				
DE6: .	0000		0000.	~	0000	0 6 6 :	9				
DE6:	0000		0000	63 066:	0000	066:	00 00				
4 086:	UUUU	34 DE6:	00^0*	64 066:	.0000	DE6:	00 00				
De6:	0000	35 DE6:	0000.	65 DE6:	0000	066:	970				
, 70 9	0000		0000•	66 DE6:	.0167	066:	CO 00				
Dt6:	0001	37 DE6:	0000.	٥	0000	. :930	9				
8 DEG:	000	3c DE6:	0000.	68 DE6:	00500	::	000				
016:	0000		0000.	69 DEG:	0000.	99 066: .00	000			•	

NV: 1 4824 Part 2

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FIGURE A-6. (Contd.)

67

IDENTIFICATION: LEVEL

19

PROBABILITY OF TMAX SUB

FILE NO.:

3530

TAPE NO. :

NWC TP 4824

CUMULAT1 VE	PROBABILITY		UP 10	TAIN SUB									
3	S	0	966:	0000	40 056:	0000		0 6	.1583	100	D E6:	-	
3	0000	=	DE 6:	0000	41 066:	0000		066:	.1583	101		1.0000	
3.	0000	12	066:	0000	42 DEG:	0000	72 0	0 E G :	.2083	102	0 E6 :	_	
00.	0000	13	DE6:	0000.	43 DEG:	0000		DE 6:	.2167	103	D E6:	_	
3.	0000	7.	DE 6:	0000	44 DEG:	0000		DE6:	.2500	104	D E6 :	1.0000	
000	0000	15	DE 6:	0000	45 DEG:	0000		0 E G :	.2750	105	D E 6 :	1.0000	
on.	0000	-	966:	0000	46 DEG:	0000		DE6:	.3250	106	0 E6 :	-	
00.	0000	12	DE 6:	0000	47 DEG:	0000		DE6:	.3417	107	D EG :	_	
J	0000	2	DE 6:	0000	48 DE6:	0000		DE6:	•4250	108	0 EG :	÷	
3.	0000	3	DE 6:	0000		0000		D £ G :	.5167	109	D E 6 :	1.0000	
ů.	0003	0.2	DEG:	0000.	50 DE6:	0000		DE 6:	.6500	110	0 EG :	1.0000	P
	0000	.7	DE G:	0000.	51 DE6:	0000		D E G :	.6917	===	D E G :	1.0000	aı
3.	0000	22	0 £ 6:	0000	52 DE6:	0000		:930	.7833	112	9 E G :	1.0000	rt
	רריטם	63	DE 6:	0000.	53 066:	0000	m	DE 6:	.6167	113	0 66:	1.0000	2
2.00	0000	J	0 E G:	0000	54 066:	0000	4	DE 6:	.6333	114	D E 6:	1.0000	2
3.	0070	^	Dt 6:	0070•	55 DE6:	0000	85	DE 6 :	. 95 83	115	D E 6 :	1.0000	
oo.	0000	\$	DE 6:	0000		0000•	•	DE 6:	.9667	116	D E 6 :	1.0000	
90.	0000	_	DE 6:	00000	57 DEG:	0000		DE 6:	. 9833	117	0 EG :	1.0000	
90.	0000		066:	0000.		0000	88	DE6:	. 9833	118	DEG:	1.0000	
in.	0000	э.	DE 6:	0000	59 DEG:	0000		DE 6:	.9917	119	0 E 6 :	1.0000	
3	0000		DE 6:	0000.		.0063		. E G :	1.0000	120	D E6:	1.0000	
3	רסחם		DE 6:	0000	61 066:	.0083		DE G:	1.0000				
3	0000		DE 6:	0000	62 DE6:	•0063	92	DE 6:	1.0000				
3.	0000		DE 6:	0000	63 DEG:	.0083		DE 6 :	1.0000				
00.	0000		DE 6:	0000	64 DEG:	.0033		DEG:	1.0000				
	0000		DE 6:	0000.	65 DEG:	.0063		DE 6:	1.0000				
3.	0000		D£ 6:	0000	66 DEG:	•0550		D E 6 :	1.0000				
J	0000	37	DE 6:	0000	7 DE	.0250	97	DE 6:	1.0000				
3	0000	38	DE 6:	.6000	68 DEG:	.0750	36	DE G:	1.0000				
٠.	0000	<u>ب</u>	DE 6:	.0000	69 DE6:	.0750	66	. e e :	1.0000				•

A-6. (Contd.)

FIGURE

20. DE 6.	0000	10 066:	0000	40 DE6:	0000	70 DEG:	. 12 08	100	. EG :	9917
19 BEG:	0000	11 066:	0000	41 DEG:	0000	71 066:	1208	101		9917
16 Bc6;	0000	12 DE6:	0000	42 DE6:	0000	72 DEG:	1708		. E6 :	9666
17 DE 63	0000	13 DEG:	0000.	43 DE6:	0000	73 DE6:	.1750		E6 :	8566
_	ດດາກໍ	14 DE6:	0000.	44 DEG:	0000	74 DE6:	.2167		: 93	9886
-15 DEG:	0000	15 0465	0000	45 DE6:	0000	75 086:	. 22 92		0 66: 1,	0000
_	0000	16 066:	0000	46 DE6:	0000	76 DE6:	.2750		£6: 1	0000
	0000.	17 DEG:	0000	47 DEG:	0000	77 DEG:	. 28 75		£6: 1	0000
_	0000.	18 DEG:	0000•	48 CEG:	0000	78 DEG:	.3542		E6: 1,	0000
	0000	19 DEG:	0000	49 DEG:	0000.	79 066:	2404.		1.6: 1	0000
-10 DE 6:	0000	20 DEG:	0000	50 DEG:	6,000.	80 066:	. 5167		Ec: 1.	0000
	0000.	21 DEG:	0000	51 DE6:	0000.	81 DEG:	. 54 17		£6: 1	0000
. De6:	0000.	22 DE6:	0000.	52 066:	0000	82 086:	.6375		EG: 1	0000
.7 DE 6:	იივი•	23 DE6:	0000	53 DEG:	0000	83 DE6:	.6917		£6: 1,	0000
.939 9.	0070.	24 bk6:	•0000	54 DE6:	0000	84 DEG:	. 73 75		£6: 1,	0000
5 0E6:	0)01.	55 DE6:	0000	55 066:	0000	85 DEG:	. 63 75		EG: 1	0000
. 046:	00000	26 DE6:	.0000	56 DEG:	0000	86 056:	.8708		E6: 1	0000
3 Dt6:	0013.	27 DEG:	0000	57 DEG:	0000	47 066:	. 4958		1. 1. 1.	0000
2 DE6:	0000	ch DE6:	• 0000	58 DE6:	.000	88 DEG:	.9125		EG: 1	.0000
1 bē6:	0000	59 DEG:	• 0000	59 DeG:	.000	89 066:	. 92 08	119 0	1 :93	0000
0 DE6:	. 0000	30 DE6:	0000•	*930 09	2 700*	90 DEG:	-9542	120 0	E6: 1	0000
1 016:	0000	31 DE6:	0000.	61 066:	-004.2	91 046:	.9542			
2 DE 6:	. 0000	32 DEG:	.000	62 DEG:	2,00.	92 DE6:	.9667			
: 016:	00000	33 DEG:	0000	63 DE6:	.0042	93 DEG:	80 26			
4 010:	0000.	34 be6:	0000	64 DEF:	-0042	94 066:	8070.			
5 DE6:	2020.	35 086:	0000	65 DES:	-0042	95 DEG:	. 98 75			
6 0rt:	0000.	36 066:	0000	66 DEG:	.0125	96 DEG:	.9917			
7 bt6:	0000.	37 DEG:	0000	67 016:	.0125	97 DEG:	.9917			
8 Deb:	0000	38 DE6:	• 0000	66 DEG:	.0458	98 DEG:	. 99 17			
9 Dr.6:	0000	39 066:	0000	69 DEG:	.0458	99 DE6:	.9917			•

FIGURE A-6. (Contd.)

Appendix B

DEFINITIONS OF DATA

Data presented in Figure A-3 are defined in the following:

TAPE NO. is the tape number identifying the tape that temperature data are written on.

FILE NO. is the file number of the tape that the data are written on.

IDENTIFICATION gives the deck level of the ship from which the data were obtained, the year of the data, the hull number of the ship, and the date the data were written on this tape.

MIN column gives the daily minimum temperature data.

MAX column gives the daily maximum temperature data.

TMIN TOTAL DATA PTS gives the total number of daily minimum temperature data available on this file.

TMAX TOTAL DATA PTS gives the total number of daily maximum temperature data available on this file.

- NO. OF BAD PTS gives the number of daily minimum or maximum temperature data that were lower than -20°F or greater than 120°F.
- NO. OF DATA PTS USED gives the number of daily minimum or maximum temperature data that were used in the compilation of the frequency data.

FREQUENCY OF TMIN SUB I gives the frequencies of the daily minimum temperature data from -20 to 120°F at 1-degree intervals and denoted $N_{\mbox{t}_{\mbox{min,}}}$.

FREQUENCY OF TMAX SUB I gives the frequencies of the daily maximum temperature data from -20 to 120°F at 1-degree intervals and denoted $^{\rm N}{\rm t_{max}}_{\rm i}$.

FREQUENCY OF (TMAX AND TMIN) SUB I gives the frequencies of the daily minimum and maximum, combined, temperature data from -20 to 120°F at 1-degree intervals and denoted N(tmin i max i).

Data presented in Figure A-6 are defined in the following:

CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY UP TO TMIN SUB I gives the cumulative frequencies of the daily minimum temperature from -20°F up to minimum temperature of interest and denoted NCF t $$_{\rm min_4}$$

$$NCF_{t_{min_{i}}} = \sum_{j}^{k} N_{t_{min_{i}}}$$
, where $N_{t_{min_{j}}}$ is the frequency of

-20°F temperature and N $_{\mbox{t}_{\mbox{min}_{\mbox{k}}}}$ is the frequency of temperature of interest.

CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY UP TO TMAX SUB I denoted NCF is defined as follows:

$$NCF_{t_{max_i}} = \sum_{j}^{k} N_{(t_{min_i} \text{ and } t_{max_i})}$$

PROBABILITY OF TMIN SUB I denoted $P(t_{max_i})$ defined as follows:

$$P(t_{min_i}) = \frac{N_{t_{min_i}}}{N_{t_{min_{total}}}}$$
, where $N_{t_{min_{total}}}$ is the total number of

daily minimum temperature data used.

PROBABILITY OF TMAX SUB I denoted $P(t_{max_i})$ is defined as follows:

$$P(t_{max_{i}}) = \frac{N_{t_{max_{i}}}}{N_{t_{max_{total}}}}$$

PROBABILITY OF (TMIN AND TMAX) SUB I denoted $P(t_{min_i}$ and t_{max_i} is defined as follows:

$$P(t_{\min_{i}} \text{ and } t_{\max_{i}}) = \frac{N(t_{\min_{i}} \text{ and } t_{\max_{i}})}{N_{t_{\min_{i}}} + N_{t_{\max_{i}}}}$$

CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY UP TO TMIN SUB I denoted $Pc(t_{min_i})$ gives the cumulative probabilities of the daily minimum temperature from $-20^{\circ}F$ up to minimum temperature of interest. It is defined as follows:

$$Pc(t_{\min_{i}}) = \sum_{j}^{k} \frac{N_{t_{\min_{i}}}}{N_{t_{\min_{total}}}}$$

CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY UP TO TMAX SUB I denoted $Pc(t_{max_i})$ is defined as follows:

$$Pc(t_{max_{i}}) = \sum_{j}^{k} \frac{N_{t_{max_{i}}}}{N_{t_{max_{total}}}}$$

CUMULATIVE PROBABILITY UP TO (TMIN AND TMAX) SUB I denoted

$$Pc(t_{\min_{i}} \text{ and } t_{\max_{i}}) = \sum_{j}^{k} \frac{N(t_{\min_{i}} \text{ and } t_{\max_{i}})}{N_{t_{\min_{total}}} + N_{t_{\max_{total}}}}$$

Appendix C

EXPLANATION OF DECK LEVEL AND COMPARTMENT IDENTIFICATIONS 1

The various decks of a ship are numbered, using the main deck as a baseline. On all ships except aircraft carriers, the main deck is the upper most deck that runs the length of the ship; on aircraft carriers the hangar deck is the baseline. Below the main deck are the second deck, third deck, etc. Above the main deck are the 01 (pronounced oh one) level, 02 level, etc.

Two systems of compartment numbering are presently in use, but only the newer system (begun in March 1949) is described here. Compartments are designated by a grouping of various letters and numbers, separated by hyphens. Each compartment is designated by its deck number, frame number (starting at zero at the bow and increasing towards aft), relation to ship's centerline, and usage. An example of this numbering system is 3-75-4-M. The 3 indicates the third deck; the 75 indicates that the forward boundary of the compartment is at frame 75; the 4 indicates that it is on the port of the ship (an odd number would indicate starboard side); and the M indicates that the compartment is used as a magazine. Other compartment designations are A for storage spaces, C for control spaces (areas normally manned, such as CIC communications spaces, and the pilot house), E for engineering spaces, F for fuel storage, Q for miscellaneous spaces (shops, offices, laundry, and galley), T for vertical access trunks, and L for living (berthing) spaces.

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